

LLWCHWR
Urban District Council

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR

1957



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BY
G. E. DONOVAN
M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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SIMS PRINTERS, MORRISTON

Llwchwr Urban District Council

Chairman : Councillor G. A. MATHIAS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor C. B. JONES

Councillors :

D. B. DAVIES	Mrs. H. OWEN, J.P.
J. M. DAVIES	Miss M. L. PUGH
T. S. EDWARDS	Mrs. C. J. REES, J.P.
W. HILL	D. T. REES
C. H. JONES	E. G. THOMAS
J. JONES	M. THOMAS
WYNDHAM JONES	E. J. THOMAS
W. H. JONES	H. G. WILLIAMS
EDWARD MORRIS	G. WILLIAMS
J. D. MORGAN	S. WILLIAMS
W. J. OWEN	R. T. WHITEFOOT

Public Health Committee :

Chairman : Councillor G. WILLIAMS.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. JONES.

Chairman and 11 members of the Council.

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health :

G. E. DONOVAN, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors :

Senior Inspector—B. D. OWENS, C.R.S.I., Meat Cert.,
R.S.I. (M.A.P.H.I.).

Additional Inspector—M. C. DAVIES, C.R.S.I., Meat Cert.,
R.S.I., Dipl. R.I.P.H.H., (M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.)

Additional Inspector—D. D. THOMAS, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks :

C. A. POWELL

B. H. THOMAS (Part Time).

Llwchwr Urban District Council

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
West Street,
GORSEINON.

To the Chairman and Members of the
LLWCHWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report
for the year 1957.

We, in the public health department, have only two rooms; there is only one telephone for external communication. The effect of this is that when I have to make an important call, my staff have to vacate the room. We are understaffed and overcrowded.

I know you will be proud to learn that the infant mortality rate for the Llwlhwr area has reached a new, excellent and very low level of 17.24 per thousand live births.

My staff are good, and I am grateful to them for their loyalty and support.

Yours sincerely,

G. E. DONOVAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

SITUATION OF AREA

The Urban District of Llwchwr comprises of an area of 17,815 acres situated on the western border of Glamorgan beyond Swansea. On the south, the district is bounded by the Gower Peninsula, on the west by the River Loughor, which is the County boundary between Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and on the north and east by the hill country behind Swansea. A glance at the map of the area is sufficient to enable the visitor to appreciate the ancient geographical importance of the district from which it takes its name. It stands at a point where the river estuary suddenly narrows before opening again into the great tidal basin of the Burry Inlet. Two long bridges across the estuary carry the South Wales railway line and the main road from Swansea to Llanelli, with the marshes and farms of Gowerland making a pleasant background to the view across the inlet. Roman remains that have been found here confirm the belief that this was the spot where the military station of Leucarum (Welsh Llwchwr, English Loughor) kept watch and ward over the river crossing.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA

This area comprises both urban and rural features. It has developed into an industrial area with a series of townships and villages, and practically all these habitations have most of the amenities of a large town, being provided with a pure supply of water from the Swansea Corporation Reservoirs at Velindre, Cray and Usk, sewerage schemes, scavenging services, public lighting, gas service and parks. In the very rural parts of the district, water is chiefly obtained from wells and springs, and sanitation being by means of cesspools, pail closets, etc. The Council is at the present time laying sewers and a disposal system in Llangyfelach to serve the various households and the new Cold Reduction Plant at Velindre.

There are four cinemas in the area ; two at Gorseinon, one at Gowerton, and one at Pontardulais.

The chief industries in the district are coal-mining, steel smelting, tinplating and agriculture. Since the cessation of hostilities, new industries have been established in the area, viz., fur preparation, manufacture of adhesive tapes, production of compound for undersealing of cars, and the making of clothes.

The Cold Reduction Plant at Velindre is now in production.

The Public Library at Gorseinon, I understand still continues to be fairly well patronised by the public. This library is administered by the Glamorgan County Council. There is a Mobile Library which traverses certain parts of the area, viz. :—

Rota—Every Two Weeks

Monday of First Week

Grovesend	10 a.m.—11 a.m.	Side of Bakery, Station Road.
Glynhir	11.30 a.m.—11.45 a.m.	The Square.
Pentrebach	11.55 a.m.—12.10 p.m.	
Pontlliw	3.35 p.m.—4.15 p.m.	Corner of road to School.

Tuesday of First Week

Dunvant	3—3.40 p.m.	Ebenezer Chapel.
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Monday of Second Week

Llangyfelach	11 a.m.—11.40 a.m.	The Church.
Penllergaer	12 noon—12.40 p.m.	The Green below roundabout.

There are also libraries provided at some of the Welfare Institutes in the area.

AREA AND POPULATION

The Llchwyr Urban District is divided into four Parishes, namely, Llandilo-Talybont, Loughor, Gowerton, and Llangyfelach, the total acreage being 17,815 acres.

The acreage of each Parish is as follows:—

Llandilo-Talybont	7,556 acres.
Gowerton	2,538 acres.
Llangyfelach	6,474 acres.
Loughor	1,247 acres.
	17,815 acres.

The estimated residential population of the district for 1957 is given by the Registrar-General as 25,860, an increase of 100 as compared with 1956.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 6,945, and the rateable value of the district was £221,679, which represents a sum of £862/12/10 as the yield of a penny rate.

CALCULATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

These rates whether for yearly or short periods are calculated per 1,000 of the population (estimated).

As regards crude death rates, for example, it is clear, however, that if allowance is not made for persons who die in the district though domiciled elsewhere, the death rate of those localities containing such public institutions as asylums, hospitals, or sanatoria would tend to increase, and give misleading impressions when compared with the rates of other areas. On the other hand, allowance must be made for persons who normally reside in the district but have died away from home. The Registrar-General arranges for deaths to be transferred to the locality in which the deceased persons were ordinarily resident. The death rate after such allowance has been made is termed the **Recorded Death-Rate**.

Death-rates are also markedly influenced by the average age of the population and the relative proportions of males and females. In a population which has a particularly large number of aged persons, say between the ages of 75 and 85, the death-rate will be increased. If there be a large proportion of young people between the ages of 10 and 15, the death-rate in this case will be lowered.

In order to compare mortality conditions with the greatest degree of justice, the specific death-rates relating to areas, classes, and groups rather than the death-rates of the general population, should be the basis of comparison. Susceptibility to disease differs appreciably with variable factors, notably age and sex. Good comparative figures may be obtained by their restriction to special classes, and expressing them as rates for deaths of infants, children, adults, or the aged.

The calculation and use of so many specific death-rates necessitates their combination into a single rate, which, after allowance for age and sex, is then said to be standardised.

Standardised Death-Rates. Actually it is the population rather than the death-rate which is standardised, the death-rate being rendered conformable or adjusted to the standard population selected. In England and Wales, the Registrar-General employs the census population. When adjusted to the latter, the stan-

standardised death-rate is that which would have obtained had the population of the administrative area under consideration been similar. For example, the deaths registered in England and Wales during 1919 correspond to a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The standardised death-rate was 13.3. From this we learn that had the population of England and Wales in 1919 been the same as regards sex and age constitution as it was in 1901, the death-rate instead of being 13.7 would have been only 13.3.

The STANDARDISING FACTORS are determined by the Registrar-General and they remain constant until a new census or alteration of boundaries reveals a change in the constitution of the population concerned.

The standardising factor thus found for the particular administrative area, the recorded birth-rate and death-rate is multiplied by this figure, which consequently increases or diminishes the recorded mortality so as to compensate for any advantage or disadvantage disclosed by the assessment of the age and sex distribution of the district. The resulting figure is termed as the STANDARDISED DEATH-RATE.

The population figures given are home populations (i.e. including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area). When local crude birth and death-rates have been so adjusted, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

The birth and death-rates shown in this report for the Llwydwr area for the year 1957, are those after adjustment. The census population of 1951 is given as 25,727.

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered for the district in 1957 was 348 of whom 177 were male and 171 female, representing a birth-rate of 13.73 per thousand of the population. In 1956 the net total births amounted to 349, with a birth-rate of 13.96 per thousand of the population; thus this year there is a decrease of 1 birth or 0.23 less than the rate recorded for the preceding year.

Two male illegitimate children were registered, a proportion of 5.7 per thousand registered live births. The rate for 1956 was 25.7.

The stillbirths numbered 11, that is, 7 male and 4 females, which is equivalent to a rate of 30.6 per thousand total live (and still) births, as compared with 14.1 for the year 1956.

Birth-rate. The birth-rate for the Llchwyr area is sadly low. It is only 13.73 per thousand of the population, whilst that for the Administrative County is 16.15.

An area with a low birth-rate is doomed unless the factors which have brought this about are reversed.

It does not induce towards a high fertility rate if young married couples are living in rooms or with their people in law. The tensions engendered give rise to quarrelling and unhappiness. It can happen that by giving the highest priority to other cases, that the birth rate can drop to catastrophic levels. There is no real wealth in an area, except in its young, all its hopes and future are centred on them.

An important factor in reducing birth rate is the fact that both partners go out to work and decide to postpone having children.

DEATHS

The net total deaths after allowing for inward and outward transfers amounted to 289, of which 161 were males and 128 females. This gives a death rate of 13.08 per thousand of the population as compared with 310 deaths, and a death rate of 14.08 per thousand of the population in 1956. It will be noted that the death-rate is higher than that of England and Wales which is 11.5 per thousand of the population.

There were 6 deaths under 1 year during the year, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 17.24 per 1,000 Live Births. The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales is given as 23.00 per thousand live births. There were no illegitimate deaths,

The following Table gives Infantile Mortality rates for England and Wales, and various other countries for the years 1955/57 and also the Llŵchwr area in comparison—

Country	1955	1956	1957
LLŴCHWR URBAN	31	34	17
England and Wales	25	24	23
Wales	31	29	28
Scotland	30	29	29
Northern Ireland	32	29	29
Irish Republic	37	36	33
Australia	22	22	21
Canada	31	32	—†
Chile	121	113	—†
Denmark	25	25	23
France	39	36	34
Italy	49	48	50
Netherlands	20	19	17
New Zealand	22	19	20
Sweden	17	17	17
U.S.A.	27	26	26

†Not available.

The Infant Mortality Rate is a very good index to the social circumstances of an area as the rate tends to be high in places where bad housing, overcrowding, defective sanitation, maternal ignorance and neglect prevail.

It is gratifying to report that the rate for the Llchwyr area of 17.24 per thousand live births is the lowest ever for the area. The rate for England and Wales was 23.00 and the Administrative County of Glamorgan 31.45.

I give below the Infant Mortality Rates recorded for the Llchwyr area for the past ten years.

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1948	20	50 per thousand live births.
1949	7	20 " " "
1950	12	33.06 " " "
1951	12	32.00 " " "
1952	12	37.62 " " "
1953	12	37.15 " " "
1954	15	43.35 " " "
1955	10	31.06 " " "
1956	12	34.38 " " "
1957	6	17.24 " " "

It is also gratifying to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year. The number of maternal deaths for England and Wales for the years 1955--57 are as follows:—

	1955	1956	1957*
Sepsis of Pregnancy child-birth and puerperium ; abortion with sepsis (640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684)	114	90	85
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium including abortion (Rem. 640--689)	325	309	264

*Provisional

There were no deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea.

Seven deaths were due to Pneumonia, 15 due to Bronchitis, one due to Influenza which gives a total of 23 deaths from all forms of respiratory diseases apart from Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.88 per thousand of the population.

Two deaths were registered from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, and one from other forms of Tuberculosis, which is equivalent of 0.08 per thousand of the population.

Cancer and other forms of malignant diseases caused 56 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate of 2.17 per thousand of the population.

The causes of deaths during the year are as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	2
Other Tuberculosis	0
Syphilitic disease	0
Diphtheria	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningococcal infections	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0
Diabetes	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	43
Coronary disease, angina	54
Hypertension with heart disease	6
Other heart disease	52
Other circulatory disease	7
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	7
Bronchitis	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	0
Hyperplasia of prostate	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0
Congenital malformations	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25
Motor vehicle accidents	0
All other accidents	4
Suicide	4
Homicide and operations of war	0
Total	289

CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASES.

Coronary disease angina. It will be noted that the deaths from this cause have increased from 37 last year to 54. Cardio-vascular diseases are now great killers. It is one of the major public health problems which should be attacked.

Administrative County of Glamorgan—Deaths from Lung Cancer

Health Division	Constituent Districts	DEATHS					
		1955		1956		1957	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Aberdare Urban	13	32	6	15	10	25
	Mountain Ash Urban	12	39	10	33	8	26
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban	3	8	9	24	9	24
	Gelligaer Urban	10	28	11	30	7	19
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	6	42	7	48	2	14
	Maesteg Urban.....	2	9	5	22	5	22
	Ogmore and Garw Urban	5	22	8	36	6	27
	Porthcawl Urban	3	30	3	30	4	39
	Penybont Rural	11	31	1	3	7	20
Neath and District	Neath M.B.	13	41	13	42	10	32
	Neath Rural	10	24	9	22	9	22
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural	6	23	5	19	8	31
	Pontypridd Urban	7	18	9	24	13	35
Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg	Glyncoirwg Urban	5	52	2	21	1	10
	Port Talbot M.B.	19	41	14	30	12	25
South-East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.	15	36	12	29	13	31
	Cardiff Rural	27	72	20	53	29	74
	Cowbridge M.B.	1	97	—	—	—	—
	Cowbridge Rural	4	21	4	21	8	41
	Penarth Urban	6	32	5	26	7	36
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	—	—	2	17	6	50
	Llchwyr Urban.....	7	27	3	12	10	39
	P'ardawe Rural	17	53	16	50	9	28
Rhondda	Rhondda M.B.....	39	36	27	25	27	25
Totals Glamorgan		241	33	201	27	220	30
Totals, England and Wales		—	39	—	41	—	43

STATISTICAL REVIEW, 1957

The following table gives the birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for England and Wales and the Administrative County of Glamorgan for the year 1957, and for the purpose of comparison quotes similar statistics for the years 1956 and 1937 :—

		Crude Birth Rate per 1000 popn.			Crude Death Rate per 1000 popn.			Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births		
		1957	1956	1937	1957	1956	1937	1957	1956	1937
England and Wales	.....	16·10	15·70	14·9	11·50	11·70	12·4	23	24	58
Administrative County of Glamorgan	.....	16·31	15·76	15·3	12·27	12·27	12·9	31	30	65
Total Urban Districts	.....	16·48	16·04	15·6	12·29	12·22	13·2	33	30	66
Total Rural Districts	.....	15·87	15·01	14·6	12·20	12·38	12·0	28	31	63
Health Division	Constituent Districts									
Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Aberdare Urban	15·24	13·99	13·9	14·49	15·46	14·8	38	28	73
	Mountain Ash Urban	17·00	15·06	16·3	13·44	12·72	14·4	44	26	85
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban	17·84	20·59	19·0	9·43	10·97	13·7	32	27	69
	Gelligaer Urban	18·39	17·79	18·2	11·17	11·65	11·4	33	48	38
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	18·77	18·00	15·4	11·68	10·62	13·2	47	34	69
	Maesteg Urban	16·12	16·46	17·3	11·97	10·24	12·5	30	24	64
	Ogmore & Garw Urban	15·28	16·19	15·2	11·54	12·28	12·8	30	33	95
	Porthcawl Urban	12·61	13·43	11·1	13·58	14·03	11·1	46	37	40
	Penybont Rural	16·71	15·17	15·7	14·69	14·15	12·5	32	43	64
Neath and District	Neath Borough	13·96	14·62	14·8	12·16	11·52	12·7	30	26	57
	Neath Rural	14·67	14·24	16·0	10·30	11·37	11·3	25	29	64
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre Rural	18·11	16·58	17·1	10·16	10·54	12·9	30	33	69
	Pontypridd Urban	15·56	14·24	16·3	14·02	12·36	14·6	29	19	69
Port Talbot and Glyncoerrwg	Glyncoerrwg Urban	21·74	22·36	20·2	10·97	11·08	11·0	28	37	66
	Port Talbot Borough	18·82	18·74	17·3	10·57	10·52	12·1	39	28	54
South-East Glamorgan	Barry Borough	18·21	17·44	13·8	11·04	10·69	13·3	37	31	59
	Cardiff Rural	15·14	15·05	11·2	14·32	13·55	10·8	24	28	57
	Cowbridge Borough	10·89	12·61	13·0	10·89	18·45	19·0	—	—	77
	Cowbridge Rural	18·64	16·06	15·3	7·66	7·33	11·7	22	23	63
	Penarth Urban	16·72	15·91	12·2	12·08	12·66	12·7	34	23	80
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	16·53	15·56	13·5	13·34	12·36	11·6	41	32	50
	Llŷchwyr Urban	13·46	13·55	14·5	11·18	12·03	11·6	17	34	69
	Pontardawe Rural	13·64	13·70	13·4	13·27	14·88	12·9	28	27	65
Rhondda	Rhondda Borough	15·66	14·19	14·5	13·84	13·46	13·7	27	30	67

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

	Estimated Population 1957	Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1000 population		Rate per 1000 population	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1000 Live Births
			Crude	Adjusted			
England and Wales		722,952	16·10	—	11·5	16,641	23·00
Administrative County	740,600	12,081	16·31	16·15	12·27	380	31·45
Urban Districts	535,500	8,826	16·48	16·32	12·29	290	32·86
Rural Districts	205,100	3,255	15·87	16·35	12·20	90	27·65
<i>Health Division.</i>							
<i>Constituent Districts</i>							
Aberdare and	40,100	611	15·24	15·70	14·49	23	37·64
Mountain Ash	30,590	520	17·00	16·83	13·44	23	44·23
Caerphilly Urban	37,330	666	17·84	16·95	9·43	21	31·53
Gelligaer	36,260	667	18·39	18·94	11·17	22	32·98
Mid-Glamorgan	14,810	278	18·77	17·83	11·68	13	46·76
Bridgend Urban	22,640	365	16·12	16·12	11·97	11	30·14
Maesteg Urban	22,180	339	15·28	15·28	11·54	10	29·50
Ogmore & Garw Urban	10,310	130	12·61	12·86	13·58	6	46·15
Porthcawl Urban	35,660	596	16·71	17·38	14·69	19	31·88
Penybont Rural	31,170	435	13·96	12·98	12·16	13	29·89
Neath M. B.	41,370	607	14·67	14·38	10·30	15	24·71
Neath Rural	25,780	467	18·11	17·39	10·16	14	29·98
Pontypridd and	37,590	585	15·56	14·94	14·02	17	29·06
Llantrisant	9,750	212	21·74	21·31	10·97	6	28·30
Port Talbot and	47,780	899	18·82	18·26	10·57	35	38·93
Glyncorrwg	42,020	765	18·21	17·48	11·04	28	36·60
South East	39,180	593	15·14	16·20	14·32	14	23·61
Glamorgan	1,010	11	10·89	11·33	10·89	—	—
Cardiff Rural	19,310	360	18·64	20·69	7·66	8	22·22
Cowbridge M.B.	19,200	321	16·72	16·55	12·08	11	34·27
Penarth Rural	11,920	197	16·53	17·36	13·34	8	40·61
Gower Rural	25,860	348	13·46	13·73	11·18	6	17·24
Llchwyr Urban	31,880	435	13·64	13·78	13·27	12	27·59
Pontardawe Rural	106,900	1,674	15·66	15·35	13·84	45	26·88
Rhondda							
Rhondda M.B.							

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
HOURS OF ATTENDANCE

District	Day and Hours of Attendance.
Gorseinon, 41, Alexandra Road, Tel. No. Gorseinon 106	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays & Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12.0 noon. Thursdays 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Pontardulais, Welsh Wesleyan Chapel Vestry.	First and Third Tuesday in every month 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Gowerton, "Angorfa," Serry Road.	Second and Fourth Tuesday in each month. 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria.—No case of Diphtheria has occurred in this area for the past twelve years. The last cases occurred in 1946.

The incidence of Diphtheria for the last 12 years is as follows:—

Year	Number of Cases	Deaths
1946	4	0
1947	0	0
1948	0	0
1949	0	0
1950	0	0
1951	0	0
1952	0	0
1953	0	0
1954	0	0
1955	0	0
1956	0	0
1957	0	0

It cannot be too strongly stressed that Diphtheria Immunisation gives near 100% protection and that in my opinion a parent or guardian who knowingly deprives a child of this protection is guilty to say the least of gross negligence—and that is using a mild term. There is no reason why anyone in this area can state that they are unaware of the facilities available to them for immunisation.

We cannot be too complacent about diphtheria immunisation. It must be remembered that previously 50% of the death rate in diphtheria occurred in children under the age of four years. It required only a few years of non-immunisation to be back in the old days. This illustrates that there is no final victory in preventive medicine—it is a continuous battle.

Scarlet Fever. Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to my department during the year (7 of which were admitted to isolation hospitals) as compared with 28 cases in 1957.

The removal of cases of Scarlet Fever to isolation hospitals in this district, depends upon home conditions. If the home conditions are such that in the opinion of the medical officer of health it is safe to nurse the patient at home, this is done, but if the home conditions are unsuitable the patient is admitted to Garngoch or Hill House Isolation Hospitals.

Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia. No case of Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia was notified during the year.

Influenza Epidemic. A salutary warning was given to us by the 'flu epidemic which occurred this year. The loss to the country must have been great. I need not go into details about this epidemic as most of us experienced this in our own persons. The disease was sharp in its onset but was relatively benign. I dread to think what would happen if we had a really bad form of influenza.

Erysipelas. Four cases were notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.15 per thousand of the population,

Poliomyelitis. There was no case of poliomyelitis during the year. Mass immunisation against poliomyelitis is being done. The driving force behind this is the public health department of Glamorgan County Council. It is hoped eventually to combat this disease.

Diphtheria immunisation had a great effect in reducing diphtheria, and, as a matter of fact, no case of diphtheria has occurred in our area for years.

Poliomyelitis vaccination should eventually produce a similar effect. This is a good illustration of "Prevention is better than cure."

Puerperal Pyrexia. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified. This gives a rate of 2.7 per thousand total (live and still) births. Seven cases were notified in 1956 giving a rate of 19.7 per thousand births (live and still).

Dysentery. One case of Bacillary Dysentery was notified during the year under review. The necessary investigations and precautions were taken.

TUBERCULOSIS. There were 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1957 as compared with twelve for the year 1956. There were two cases of other forms of tuberculosis as compared with one last year. The total number of deaths registered from all form of tuberculosis was two as compared with four last year.

Food Poisoning. There was no case of food poisoning during the year.

Venereal Diseases. The nearest clinics for this area are held at Swansea and Port Talbot, and the sessions are held as follows:—

Swansea Clinic (situate at Mount Pleasant Hospital).

Males:—Monday to Saturday—from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Specialists in attendance on :

Monday at 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Females—By appointment.

Specialists in attendance on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Port Talbot Clinic (Situate on the right hand side of the road immediately opposite the exit from Railway Station).

Males—**Monday**, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

Females:—Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m.

The number of deaths from Infectious Diseases in 1957 are as follows:—

			Llwchwr	England and Wales
Smallpox	.....	.....	0	2
Dysentery	.....	.....	0	22
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	0	88
Diphtheria	....	.....	0	6
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis			0	336
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			0	10
Measles	.....	.....	0	95
Scarlet Fever		.....	0	10
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		....	2	4,249
Tuberculosis of Meninges and C.N.S.		.....	0	110
Tuberculosis, other forms			0	425
Pneumonia	.....	....	7	22,804
Influenza	.....	.....	1	6,716
Meningococcal Infections			0	184

TUBERCULOSIS NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS		
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	M.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—	1	9	—	—	—	1	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	10	2	—	1	1	—

Tuberculosis Clinics. The curative treatment of Tuberculosis is in the care of the Regional Hospital Board, and patients suffering from this disease attend the Dispensary at 9/10 Grove Place, Swansea.

Hospitals. The Gorseinon General and Maternity Hospital and Garngoch Isolation Hospital which are situated in this area are under the control of the Glantawe Regional Hospital Board.

Ambulance Facilities.

Infectious and Non-Infectious Cases. Since the 5th July, 1948, the Glamorgan County Council have taken over the control of the ambulance services in the administrative county.

An ambulance Station established at Gorseinon controls the ambulances and cars stationed at Reynoldston, Gowerton, Pontardulais, Gwaun-cae-gurwen, Cwmllynfell, Ystalyfera, Pontardawe and Clydach.

Laboratory Facilities. Pathological and bacteriological specimens are submitted to the Cardiff and County Laboratory, and also to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

Various brands of baby food are sold at the Infant Welfare Centres in the area. These clinics are held fortnightly.

Welfare foods may also be purchased at the Gorseinon Infant Welfare Centre on the following days :—

Mondays	.....	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Tuesdays	.....	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	.....	from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Thursdays	.....	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Fridays	.....	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was taken under this regulation during the year relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47. My department continues to keep a constant eye on the type of cases which could, if allowed to develop, require action. No legal action was taken.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Through the kindness of the Council's Engineer, I am able to give below particulars of work done by his department during the year in connection with water supplies and sewerage:—

WATER

1. Scraping of water mains—Pontardulais, Gorseinon, Gowerton and Dunvant.
2. **Penyrheol.** Extension of water supply in Llannant Road, to two cottages, ($\frac{3}{4}$ alkathene pipe).
3. **Pontlliw.** 2ins. circuit main to replace defective 4ins. steel tube.
4. **Penyfodau, Gorseinon.** Replacement of lead service by 2ins. asbestos pipes.
5. **Gowerton & Loughor.** 4" asbestos pipes laid in Sterry Road, Mill Street and Church Street, Gowerton, and Culfor Road, Loughor, to replace existing defective water supply.
6. **Penllergaer.** 1ins. alkathene pipe extension to Melin Llan.

SEWERS

1. **Penllergaer.** New By-pass Sewer at 3 M's Factory, in substitution for defective sewer on Common.
2. **Llangyfelach Sewerage Scheme.** In course of construction, also private sewer connection to houses.
3. **Kingsbridge.** Alteration to storm overflow into River Lliw from end of 24ins. Gorseinon Sewer.
4. **Penyrheol, Gorseinon.** Extension of 9ins. sewer in Pencefnarda Road (in rock).
5. **Gorseinon Sewer.** Bryn Terrace, connected to 24ins. Gorseinon Sewer near Station.
6. **Dock Street, Loughor.** Repairs to existing sewer and two houses connected thereto.

THE CARE OF THE AGED.

The percentage of elderly people in the population is increasing. It is becoming a major public health problem. It is desirable that elderly people should be kept among their own families as long as possible. I personally believe that the State should by means of subsidies in some form or another encourage this. It is also much cheaper to have a person stay at home than to be in an Institution.

A Chiropody Service for the aged is very desirable. By keeping these people ambulant, one adds to their enjoyment of life, and prevents them from becoming a burden. A congenial job provided the elderly person can do it, helps to keep this self respect and is good economics. Proper housing conditions should be provided for these people. It must also be remembered that elderly people find difficulty in climbing stairs, and it is better to have them living on ground level.

The following Table shows results of water samples taken by my Department during the year.

WATER ANALYSIS—CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Source.</i>	<i>Chemical Report.</i>	<i>Bacteriological Report</i>
1.	Well, Gorsfach, Llanant Road, Gorseinon.	A neutral water of medium hardness. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are very unsatisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
2.	Hand pump Llanant Road, Gorseinon.	A fairly acid water of medium hardness containing a faint trace of zinc. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
3.	Water from tap in cow shed, Cefn Goleu Farm.		No organisms of the typhoid, salmonella or dysentery groups grown.
4.	Water from farm pond, Cefn Goleu Farm.		Do.
5.	Well, Glynhir House, Pontardulais.	A fairly soft acid water containing a faint trace of zinc. Chemical analysis of the sample shows no evidence of any recent organic contamination.	Unsatisfactory
6.	Spring, Brynheulog Farm, Graig Fawr, Pontardulais.	A soft acid water containing a trace of manganese. Chemical analysis indicates the sample to be of fairly good organic quality.	Unsatisfactory

<i>No.</i>	<i>Source.</i>	<i>Chemical Report</i>	<i>Bacteriological Report</i>
7.	Tank, Glynhir Works, Pontardulais.	A fairly acid water of medium hardness. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
8.	Pistyll, Pentrebach, Pontardulais.	A soft fairly acid water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Do.
9.	Spring, Melyn Llan, Penllergaer.	A soft acid water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are unsatisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
10.	Arosfa, St. Teilo Street, Pontardulais.	A soft faintly acid water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory.

FLUORIDATION.

Some natural waters contain fluoride and this is good. A person living in a primitive society has better teeth than we have. He is not confined to a particular source, but has an opportunity of getting water from various sources, and therefore is able to imbibe sufficient fluoride. Unfortunately, in one respect, in a civilised society, on an average, a person is confined to one source of water. The effect of this can be that the water contains a negligible quantity of fluoride. Fluoride to the extent of one part per million is a very great protection against dental caries. This can be added to the water supply, and has been done in many water undertakings in America, and experimentally in Britain. This means that a product which should naturally be there, but is missing, is being added. This is good preventive medicine. A population drinking water fluoridated up to one part per million is 60% less prone to dental caries than one which consumes water deficient in fluoride. The effect of fluoride is mainly on the young.

It must also be remembered that the cost of the dental services to the N.H.S. (excluding the school dental services) is £50,000,000 per year.

Dental caries could be brought down to a very low level by discouraging children from eating sweets, lolly-pops and mushy carbo-hydrate food. The economic and health argument for fluoridation is overwhelming.

The fluoride content of the water supplies in this area is very low—0.035—0.040 parts per million.

The public also get a small supply of fluorides in tea and fish.

PROBLEMS OF RADIATION

We are all acquainted with the beneficial benefits of x-rays and the harmful one of the hydrogen and atomic bomb. It must also be remembered that x-rays can also have a harmful effect. This does not mean that people should not have an x-ray when it is clearly indicated that they should, but it does mean that one should not be needlessly x-rayed. This particularly applies to the pregnant woman, especially as there is the potential danger if too much x-rays were given that the child in the mother's womb can be so affected that later the child could develop leukaemia (a form of blood cancer). Needless x-ray of feet in shops for shoe fitting should be discouraged.

Radio active isotopes are becoming increasingly more important. They are very useful, they can also be very harmful. They should be used with wisdom. The public is aware of the effects of radio strontium, due to the fall out of hydrogen and atomic bombs. From a medical point of view, there should be no hysteria due to this, but a watching brief should be kept on the matter.

The disposal of atomic waste affects public health as products such as laverbread could be affected. I understand that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Medical Research Council keep a watchful eye on this.

We are moving very fast into the age of atomics—it can be an age of great progress, or it can be a frightening one. It is necessary to have the Medical Officer of Health armed with the appropriate facts so that he can assess the advantages against the risks. The whole set-up should not be clouded in secrecy as far as the Medical Officer of Health is concerned.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Food premises in the area continue to be inspected by the public health inspectors in the light of the Hygiene Regulations in conjunction with the byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food. Wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, first-aid boxes, etc., are being provided by occupiers of food premises where necessary.

During these inspections, the public health inspectors endeavour to advise and educate persons engaged in the handling of food.

I give overleaf a table showing the number and types of food premises in the area :

VARIOUS TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Type of Premises	Groves end	Pont-ar-dulais	Pont-lliw	Pen-ller-gear	Velindre	Llan-gyfel-ach	Gower-ton	Gors-einon	Lough-or
Butchers Shops	1	7	1	—	—	—	4	13	6
General Grocery Shops	9	25	5	6	1	5	10	50	17
Bakeries	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Greengrocery Shops	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	9	1
Fish and Chip Shops	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	4	1
School Canteens	1	2	1	1	—	1	4	1	3
Wet Fish Shops	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cafes	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	2
Public Houses	—	6	3	1	—	1	4	6	7
Clubs	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Confectionery Shops	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Ice-Cream (M'facturing)	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—

MILK.

The Llŵchwr area has been a Specified Area since 1955, and therefore only Designated Milks in sealed bottles is retailed.

There are some twenty-three distributors of milk in the area. In addition, there are seven milkvenders from neighbouring authorities who retail milk in the area as well.

Dairies in the area are inspected periodically, and samples of the milk supplies are taken by the public health inspectors and submitted for examination.

ICE CREAM.

Ice-cream is a nutritious food. It is essential that it should be manufactured, stored and sold under hygienic conditions. There is a great danger if ice-cream is made from materials which contain pathogenic organisms. What is even more dangerous is the actual introduction of organisms by insanitary methods of handling.

The number of manufacturers, retailers and dealers registered to sell ice-cream in the area on 31st December, 1957, is as follows:—

Number of manufacturers/retailers	7
Number of dealers retailing pre-wrapped ice-cream	63

Ice-cream premises are inspected from time to time by the public health inspectors and samples are taken and submitted for examination.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are seven licensed private slaughterhouses in the area which are situated at:—

- 197, West Street, Gorseimon.
- Island Farm, Gowerton.
- Hellis Field, Wann Road, Loughor.
- Alltiago Farm, Pontardulais.
- Old Cambrian Works, Pontardulais.
- The Shop, Velindre.
- The Mill, Pontlliw.

The number of animals slaughtered and examined during the year under review numbered 20,008, being 6,492 greater than during 1956. This figure is the highest ever for the area. Whilst most of the occupiers slaughter for their own business, there is one wholesaler whose output is more than all the others. He sells his meat principally in the Swansea area, but consignments are sent from time to time to London, comprising chiefly of calves.

The Ministry is anxious that meat inspection should be 100%. It is gratifying for me to report that meat inspection in this area still continues to be 100% at these private slaughterhouses, but this is only achieved by the public health inspectors having to work much overtime.

On the whole, the animals slaughtered continue to be of good quality.

As requested by the Ministry in Circular 17/55 (Wales), I give below particulars relating to carcasses and offal inspected and condemned during the year 1957:—

Principal Causes of Condemnation of Carcasses and Offal

Cattle :

1 Head	Tuberculosis.
204 Livers and Lungs	Cirrhosis, Hydatid Cysts. Abscesses, Angioma.

Sheep and Lambs :

7 Carcasses	Emaciation.
241 Livers and Lungs	Parasitic, abscesses.

Pigs.

38 Heads	Tuberculosis.
139 Livers and Lungs	Necrosis, abscesses, pleurisy, congestion.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART.**

Description	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed if known	408	573	2137	13382	3508	—	—
Number inspected	408	573	2137	13382	3508	—	—
All diseases except Tuber- culosis & Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	76	128	—	241	139	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	18·6%	22·3%	—	1·8%	4·0%	—	—
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	38	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	0·1%	—	—	1·1%	—	—
Cystecercosis.							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY RECORD OF SLAUGHTERING AND NUMBER OF VISITS TO SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Month	CATTLE		Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Horses	Total	Visits
	M	F							
1957									
January	40	76	59	1128	328	—	—	1631	102
February	37	55	42	257	314	—	—	705	77
March	23	58	148	158	324	—	—	711	84
April	15	33	283	355	308	—	—	994	71
May	22	29	232	1018	245	—	—	1546	93
June	19	25	247	1405	177	—	—	1873	94
July	23	43	330	1959	209	—	—	2564	104
August	29	27	195	1838	222	—	—	2311	93
September	46	48	218	1531	269	—	—	2112	95
October	54	54	255	1505	338	—	—	2206	108
November	56	61	99	1173	351	—	—	1740	89
December	44	64	29	1055	423	—	—	1615	84
TOTALS	408	573	2137	13382	3508	—	—	20008	1094

Disposal of Condemned Foods:—

All condemned foods are stained with green liquid acid before disposal.

Blown goods are dealt with on the Council's refuse tips.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE BYELAWS

Byelaws relating to the sanitary conditions and management of private slaughterhouses were confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on 22nd October, 1956, which became operative on 1st January, 1957.

These byelaws were made under section 68 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933--1954

Twenty-five slaughtermen's licences were granted under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933--1954, during the year under review, viz.—

Gorseinon Slaughterhouse	2
Gowerton ..	3
Loughor	2
Pontardulais ...	13
Velindre	3
Pontlliw	2
Total	25

S U M M A R Y

UNSOOUND FOOD, 1957

Raw Meat	490 lbs.
Cooked Ham	280 lbs.
Corned Beef	72 lbs.
Tongue	46 lbs.
Chicken	24 lbs.
Geese	48 lbs.
Bacon	22 lbs.
Cheese	23 lbs.
Butter	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Dripping	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Margarine	1 lb.
Eggs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Tinned fruit	452 tins.
Tinned tomatoes	196 tins.
Tinned Meat	86 tins.
Tinned Milk and Cream	75 tins.
Tinned Peas	49 tins.
Tinned Fish	23 tins.
Baked beans	13 tins.
Tinned vegetables	3 tins.
Tinned coffee	10 tins.
Stewed Steak	14 tins.
Sponge Mixture	8 packets.

Food and Drugs. Through the kindness of Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health, I am able to give the following particulars of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst:—

Asparagus (Canned)	1	Mincemeat	1
Beetroot (Canned)	1	Meat Paste	4
Butter	5	Macaroni	1
Baking Powder	3	Margarine	2
Beans (Canned)	2	Non-brewed essence	2
Condensed Milk	3	Orange Juice	3
Cake Mixture	6	Pickle	1
Coffee & Chicory Extract	2	Pepper	1
Cream	2	Peas (dried)	1
Cinnamon (Ground)	1	Rice	1
Dates	1	Soup extract	1
Dessicated Coconut	3	Salts (Health)	1
Fish (Canned)	1	Stomach Powder	1
Fish Cakes	1	Salt	1
Fruit (Canned)	2	Shredded Beef Suet	1
Flavouring	3	Soft Drink	4
Fish Paste	1	Sauces	3
Grape Jelly	1	Spices	3
Gravy Browning	1	Syrup	1
G.R. Powder	4	Sultanas	1
Glace cherries	2	Soda Water	4

Honey	1	Salt Petre	1
Ice Cream	13	Sandwich Spread	1
Jam	1	Salad Cream	2
Marmalade (Canned)	1	Tea	2
Mint Sauce	1	Trifle Pack	1
Mushrooms (Canned)	1	Vinegar	2
Milk Beverage	1	Whipping Compound	1
Meat Product (Canned)	2	Yeast & Meat Extract	1
Milk	302		
		Total	418

A sample of milk was found, on analysis, to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 14 per cent. Proceedings were taken against the Vendor resulting in a Fine of £10/10/0d. plus £3/3/0d. Advocate Fee, plus £1/10/0d. Analyst's Fee.

A sample of Ice Cream was found, on analysis, not to comply with the standard prescribed by the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order 1953. Proceedings were taken against the Vendor resulting in Fine of £25/0/0d., plus £3/3/0d. Advocate's Fee, plus 15/- Analyst's Fee.

HOUSING

Housing is of the greatest importance in raising the environmental standards of the under privileged. It is of the greatest importance in tuberculosis cases.

During the year the following new houses were tenanted—Llangyfelach 36 three bedroomed houses. These are the remainder of the 46 houses erected for the personnel of the Steel Company of Wales, Velindre Strip Mill. Pontardulais—32 three bedroomed houses which are concrete cornish unit houses erected on the Dantwyn Site for general needs.

WHITLEY FAWR SITE, LOUGHOR

Of eighteen three bedroomed houses erected by the Council for sale, twelve were occupied during the year.

Since the cessation of the war 969 families have been rehoused in new constructions and casual vacancies.

Applications for rehousing continue to be received in spite of what has been accomplished since the end of hostilities and there are now 900--1000 applicants still waiting for houses.

In May, 1955, the Council introduced a scheme of income limit on applicants applying for Council houses. Briefly, the scheme being that each applicant selected must produce certificates showing the gross earnings during the past 26 weeks of himself, wife and any unmarried children.

If over the following limits:—

£12 husband and wife.

£14 husband, wife and one child, with an additional £1 for each further child, the applicant is informed that he must make his own arrangements for rehousing.

To assist these applicants the Council werected 18 houses for sale on the Whitley Fawr Site, Loughor.

There are now an appreciable number of three and four bedroomed houses (especially pre-war Council houses) not fully occupied as families of tenants become smaller. There is a voluntary scheme whereby tenants can receive smaller accommodation upon application, but the number of two-bedroomed flats and two-bedroomed houses erected by the Council are very limited for this purpose. There is also reluctance on the part of many tenants not now requiring the larger type house to leave them as they have been their homes for so many years past.

CARAVAN SITES

There is only one caravan site in the area, this being at Grovesend where the National Coal Board has sited caravans for housing personnel engaged in the new Brynlliw Colliery project.

All sanitary facilities are available on this site, which is very well conducted.

During the year a number of isolated caravans and trailers were found at various places throughout the area. These were eventually dealt with under the Town and Country Planning Acts, and at present the area is free of caravan and trailers.

KEY WORKERS

The Council continue to assist industries by granting houses to key workers after sponsoring by the Board of Trade. Ninety-one Council houses have been given key workers since 1953, of this total 82 Council houses are still occupied by key workers.

Number of Council Houses occupied at 31st December, 1957

Site.	Constructed 1920--1939.	Constructed Since 1947.	Total
Pontardulais	159	114	273
Gorseinon	258	18	276
Penyrheol	—	220	220
Brynteg	—	114	114
Loughor	112	18	130
Gowerton	108	38	146
Penllergaer	54	202	256
Pontlliw	19	—	19
Grovesend	38	8	46
Llangyfelach	—	46	46
	748	778	1,526

RAILWAY TERRACE, GORSEINON

I condemned Railway Terrace some years ago. The people there were living in abominable conditions. When the next annual report is published these people should have been rehoused.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Since 1945, 37 houses have been dealt with under Slum Clearance, and the occupants rehoused on various Council house sites. These 37 properties were principally those earmarked before the commencement of hostilities for demolition in the third instalment, which had to be postponed because of the outbreak of the war.

The Council are erecting 42 houses at Pontardulais and 36 at Brynffynon, Gorseinon. Of this number 61 are earmarked for slum clearance—individual houses and a clearance area at Railway Terrace, Gorseinon, if confirmed.

Form P. (13) (Hsg.).

**Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere
for the Year Ending 31st December, 1957**

A. Houses Demolished.

	Houses Demolished		Displaced during the year.	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:—				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27 Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:—				
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936	Nil		Nil	Nil
“B” Unfit Houses Closed.	Number			
(5) Under Section 11, Housing Act 1936 and Sec.10 (1) and 11(2) Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	Nil		Nil	Nil
(6) Under Sections 3 (1) and 3 (2), Housing Act, 1949	Nil		Nil	Nil
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936.	Nil		Nil	Nil

“C” Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	73	—
(9) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	5	Nil
(b) Housing Act 1936	Nil	Nil
(10) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	—	—

**“D” Unfit Houses in Temporary Use
(Housing Repairs Act 1954)**

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation :		
(a) under Section 2	Nil	Nil
(b) under Section 3	Nil	Nil
(c) under Section 4.	Nil	Nil
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	Nil	—

“E” Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1).
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, ETC.

Since 1950, this work has been carried out by direct labour, four refuse lorries and one cesspool emptier being provided, and a twice weekly collection of house refuse is made.

Sewerage schemes have been completed at Waun Road, Loughor, Llangyfelach, Llewitlia and Pencefnarda Road, and connections of houses to the sewers have continued and now only 280 houses are collected for nightsoil. Of this number 42 houses are still capable of connection to the sewer and conversion to water-closets.

Cesspools continue to be constructed for new houses where there are no sewers, and also there is a tendency for existing houses in unsewered areas to also construct cesspools and provide water-closets.

In spite of some cesspools being discontinued in areas recently sewered, the number is increasing, and now amount to 164.

The approximate quantity of refuse collected during 1957 is as follows:—

House refuse—7610 Tons
Nightsoil and cesspools—565 tons
Road sweepings—646 tons

RODENT CONTROL

As mentioned in previous reports, the Council's rodent control establishment consists of one full-time rodent operator who works under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

As required, Form PDP/R8 was completed and returned to the Ministry for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1958. This return shows the number of premises visited and treated, copy of which is as follows:—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1958

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1) Local Authority	Non-Agricultural			(5) Agricultural
		(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 & 2)	12	6,753	1,228	7,993	192
II. Number of Properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	3	129	16	148	—
(b) Survey under the Act	1	484	4	489	19
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	5	1	9	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	7	631	23	661	—
IV. Number of Properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major)	2	—	3	5	—
(a) Rats (Minor)	2	576	20	598	—
(b) Mice (Major)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mice (Minor)	—	5	—	5	—

Continued.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural
		Non-Agricultural			
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
V. Number of in- fested propert- ties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT ex- ceed those given in Sect. IV)	4	568	21	593	—
VI. Total treat- ments carried out including re-treatments (to be complet- ed only if figures are read- ily available)	4	581	23	608	—
VII. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken follo- wing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceed- ings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes car- ried out	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, the usual two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out by the rodent operator with the help of casual labour employed for the purpose. In each case, Sewer Form 7 was completed and forwarded to the Divisional Rodent Officer, Cardiff.

There still continues to be a close liaison between the Divisional Rodent Officer and my staff.

SCHOOLS

Situation of School	Approx. number of Pupils on register	Drainage	Water Supply
Casllwchwr Primary	104	Connected to Council's sewer	Council's supply
Tre-uchaf Secondary	387	ditto	ditto
Tre-uchaf Primary	170	ditto	ditto
Gorseinon Nursery	34	ditto	ditto
Gorseinon Boys	231	ditto	ditto
Gorseinon Girls	204	ditto	ditto
Gorseinon Infants	133	ditto	ditto
Penyrheol Primary	220	ditto	ditto
Pontybrnin Primary	170	ditto	ditto
Pontybrenin Welsh	67	ditto	ditto
Pengelli Primary	113	ditto	ditto
Llangyfelach Primary	51	ditto	ditto
Penllergaer Primary	243	ditto	ditto
Pontlliw Primary	64	ditto	ditto
Pontardulais Junior	379	ditto	ditto
Pontardulais Welsh	95	ditto	ditto
Pontardulais Secondary	392	ditto	ditto
Tre-Gwyr Infants	92	ditto	ditto
Tre-gwyr Junior	177	ditto	ditto
Gowerton Boys			
Grammar	486	ditto	ditto
Gowerton Girls			
Grammar	436	ditto	ditto

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

As required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, I give below particulars with respect to matters under Part 1 and Part 8 of the Act as administered by this Council :—

- (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities—

Number on Register	...	15
Inspections—ditto	....	19
Number of Notices served	...	1
Prosecutions	.....	—

- (2) Factories not included in (1) which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority—

Number on Register	.....	87
Inspections—ditto	.....	65
Number of Notices served	.....	4
Prosecutions	.....	None

- (3) Cases in which defects were found:—

	No. of Cases. Remedied.		Prose- cutions.
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—

Sanitary conveniences :—

(a) Insufficient	1	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)

—	—	—
Totals	5	5
		Nil

- (4) Outworkers (Sections 110 and 111) None.

1.—General Statistics.

Area of District—17,815 acres.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year—6945.

Rateable Value of District—£221,679.

Sum represented at 1d. rate—£862/12/10.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1957—25,860.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Live Births :

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	346	175	171	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—13.73.
Illegitimate	2	2	—	

Still Births :—

Legitimate	11	7	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)—30.6.
Illegitimate	Nil	—	—	

Deaths	289	161	128	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—13.08.
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			Rate per 1,000 total (live & still)
Total Deaths from Pregnancy childbirth abortion	0		0.00

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births 17.24

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 17.34

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	56 Deaths
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

